



Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/1999/71  
25 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit  
herewith the address to the members of the Security Council by the President of  
Georgia, H.E. Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze.

May I ask your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex  
circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter CHKHEIDZE  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 22 January 1999 from the President of Georgia  
addressed to the President of the Security Council

Let me extend to you my heartfelt greetings and sincere appreciation for your tremendous work and dedication to the cause of peace and security on our planet.

Your tireless efforts to restore my country to peace and plenty, as well as the personal contributions of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to the same objective, and the unabated commitment to reaching a comprehensive political settlement in Abkhazia on the part of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the brave men and women of international personnel are truly invaluable.

Regrettably, our joint efforts still run against insurmountable obstacles and do not allow us to stand on a common ground leading to the comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia.

There is no end in the offing to the suffering of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons whose physical and moral conditions are unspeakable. This ongoing problem negatively affects the country's political and economic situation.

Impunity and violence against the returnees in the villages of the Gali region are still going on, and the fragile peace remains seriously threatened.

Today, when the international community is about to mark out and direct the United Nations future efforts, I presume to come up with the evaluation of some important aspects.

It is clear that the separatist regime is carrying out a well planned obstruction of every peace initiative. Attacks from territory under their control against the villages on the left bank of the Inguri River have become intensive, and the measures taken to stop them are skilfully used to justify the obstruction of the quadripartite working meetings.

The propagandist statements about the operations of the so-called Abkhaz militia against the imaginary bandits and subsequent punitive operations against peaceful civilians have become a well established modus operandi.

Every once in a while we hear the groundless criticism of international organizations and of the Government of Georgia which allegedly hamper the return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes. All this at a time when last May we witnessed other large-scale violence against the Georgian population, clearly constituting the internationally recognized policy of ethnic cleansing.

Absurd statements have been made about the non-existent amphibious operation of Georgians on the sea coast. The false propaganda among the Abkhaz

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population to discredit the Georgian Government and to kindle the ethnic hatred has a prevailing intensity.

In the light of this activity, the separatists have created insurmountable obstacles to the elaboration of the vital documents of the peace process that were purported to define the measures for the return of refugees, maintenance of peace and for the economic rehabilitation of the region.

What is more important, it prevented a holding of a meeting where these documents were to be signed. Had the meeting taken place, it would have undoubtedly enhanced the obligations of the parties and created a realistic ground for holding the violators of reached agreements responsible. It definitely does not play into the hands of the separatists and their supporters.

The social and economic infrastructure of the Abkhazian region has been completely demolished under the separatist regime. The tendency of drug addiction and alcoholism among youth has been prevalent. The region has been abandoned by the majority of the population.

It is clear that the rekindling of the Abkhazian problem is conducive to the plans of certain forces. It definitely bears a political character and has far-reaching plans. This situation deteriorates the tension in the whole Caucasian region and radically contradicts the interests of both the Abkhaz and the Georgians.

Serious attention should be paid to the implementation of the decisions of the Security Council and, more importantly, to the elaboration and adoption of future, more outspoken and demanding resolutions.

The artificially created Abkhazian problem puts face-to-face two positions: the first envisions the efforts aimed at the strengthening of tolerance, economic growth and peaceful coexistence of different ethnicities. The second is built upon criminal political ambitions and interests, with all of their grave consequences.

The present situation compels us to be principled and to take decisive steps. The starting of the process of the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes has the utmost importance. Parallel to this process, solid security conditions must be created for the returnees, and they should be guaranteed not just by rhetoric but by concrete steps, which will be supported by the Georgian Government and viewed as a measure for confidence-building between the parties.

In order to prompt this process, it is necessary to define the international status of the returnees, lest anybody use their condition for sordid political plans.

The creation of security conditions largely depends on the complete discharge of the mandate by the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG). It is in a way connected with the creation of security conditions for their own activities.

Georgia pledges to take all necessary measures for its ultimate success and believes that this question will remain on the agenda of the Security Council.

The stabilization of the situation is clearly in the best interests of all good-will countries and the strengthening of the role of the international community in this process can undoubtedly play a decisive role.

We attach special importance to the meeting of the parties that took place in Athens. The meeting clearly indicated the huge potential which lies in the informal relationships between people. We pay homage to the Government of Greece and, notwithstanding the imminent obstacles, we should actively support the development of this initiative.

The development and promotion of the human rights aspect of the activities of the Observer Mission can play an important role in the establishment of tolerance between the parties. I think we are capable of working out an effective programme of action for this important mechanism.

Regrettably, the activation and functioning of joint investigative groups runs into serious obstacles. They were called upon to investigate violations of reached agreements, since the bringing out of the truth has an overriding importance not for mutual incriminations but for consolidating the forces of good will. We hope that the Security Council will support the strengthening of UNOMIG with this legal component which should define the direction of investigative activities.

The political activities of UNOMIG should also be strengthened. It will contribute to the activities of the Coordinative Council, in accordance with the Geneva agreement, and add a new component of international governance to it.

We attach great importance to the activities of UNOMIG in the field of public information. The entire population of Georgia, and particularly that of the conflict zone, must be well informed about the peace efforts of the international community. Under certain circumstances objective information can play a decisive role in conflict settlement.

We are gravely concerned at the fact of attacks on the peacekeepers of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). We are fully aware of the damage it can cause to the peace process, and it totally contradicts our interests.

These facts require thorough investigation and due assessment. At the same time it is important to seriously consider the prospect of the implementation of the peacekeeper's mandate recommended by the Council of Heads of State.

It is inadmissible to remain indifferent to the facts of taking sides and participation in armed clashes on the part of certain personnel of the CIS peacekeepers. At the same time, it would be reasonable to think about the concrete proposals about enhancing the effectiveness of international monitoring of the CIS peacekeeping operation.

The CIS peacekeeping operation, and the Russian Federation as facilitator, has huge unutilized resources in the settlement of the conflict. We express hope that effective measures will be taken to fully employ these resources.

The role of the Friends of the Secretary-General, consisting of States of world authority, has special importance in the comprehensive settlement of the conflict. I am confident that, with their assistance, we will work out a plan of action which will lead us step-by-step to the ultimate success.

At the same time, the international community should be aware of the consequences of the escalation of the conflict and be ready for applying the method of peace enforcement.

The elimination of this hotbed in the Caucasus, together with complex peace efforts, requires the consideration of the use of force.

Excellencies, I am strongly confident that the Council will afford due consideration to our suggestions. I am also convinced that nowhere else but here, in the halls of the world organization, can we find ways to the peaceful and negotiated settlement of our problem.

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25 January 1999  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

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IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 23 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE  
CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION  
OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
SECURITY COUNCIL

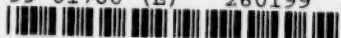
On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft continued between 1 and 15 January 1999 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

Your intervention is requested with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN  
Ambassador  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Annex

Violations and damage caused, 1-15 January 1999

1. In the northern region 128 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 14,000 metres over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Zakho, Kifri, Rawanduz, Baibo and Kalak.
2. In the southern region 405 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 16,000 metres over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Shinafiyah, Rumaythah, Basrah, Maymunah, Rifa'i, Kut, Mu'aniyah, Amarah, Umm Qasr, Safwan, Qal'at Salih, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Ali al-Sharqi, Diwaniyah, Islah, Hawr al-Hammar, Madinah, Ansab and Nukhayb.
3. At 0814 hours on 2 January 1999 a United States AWACS aircraft violated Iraqi airspace. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and forced it to withdraw inside Saudi territory in the Duraytima area. At 0925 hours on the same day a United States AWACS aircraft again violated Iraqi airspace. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and forced it to withdraw inside Saudi territory.
4. At 1112 hours on 2 January 1999 a formation of United States F-16 aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Qal'at Salih area. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove it off.
5. At 0925 hours on 3 January 1999 a United States AWACS aircraft violated Iraqi airspace.
6. At 0932 hours on 3 January 1999 three formations of United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.
7. On 6 January 1999 a United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace south of the 33rd parallel. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove it off.
8. At 0933, 1550 and 1610 hours on 7 January 1999 United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Umm Qasr area.
9. At 1125 hours on 7 January 1999 a formation of United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in Ninawa Governorate. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.
10. At 0955 hours on 8 January 1999 United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Faw area.

11. At 1135 hours on 11 January a formation of United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in Ninawa Governorate and fired two missiles. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.
12. At 1235 hours on 11 January 1999 three formations of United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in Ninawa Governorate and fired one missile. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft.
13. On the morning of 13 January 1999 a formation of United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace 10 kilometres south of the 36th parallel.
14. At 1045 hours on 13 January 1999 a formation of United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Salman area and dropped heat flares. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.
15. At 1035 hours on 13 January 1999 United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the area north of Mosul and fired one missile. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.
16. At 1121 hours on 13 January 1999 United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Ayn Zalah area of Ninawa Governorate and fired one missile. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.
17. At 1134 and 1142 hours on 13 January 1999 United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Mosul area.
18. At 1135 hours on 14 January 1999 United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Lasaf area of Najaf Governorate.
19. At 1218 hours on 14 January 1999 United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in Ninawa Governorate and fired one round and one missile. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 19 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I.  
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SIERRA LEONE TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 5 January 1999 from His Excellency President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, concerning the current situation in Sierra Leone (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fode M. DABOR  
Ambassador/Deputy Permanent Representative  
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 5 January 1999 from the President of Sierra Leone  
addressed to the Secretary-General

Current security developments obliged me to revert to a matter which was the subject of my communications to you dated 13 October 1998. You may recall that, upon receipt of my letter, you strongly urged that my Government adopt a conciliatory approach in dealing with the situation. I immediately acted in accordance with your suggestion and my spokesman even made a public statement to the effect that President Charles Taylor and I were doing everything possible to ameliorate the situation.

Regrettably, it would appear that my conciliatory approach and persistent efforts to maintain friendly and cordial relations with President Charles Taylor are being interpreted by him as a sign of weakness and a lack of resolve on my part. There is a mountain of evidence that the current rebel offensive in Sierra Leone has been initiated and sustained by the Government of Liberia. I am aware that President Charles Taylor has publicly denied most categorically that his Government is involved in the rebellion in Sierra Leone. For my part, I can emphatically affirm that these denials of President Charles Taylor are not credible. We have concrete proofs that arms, personnel, logistics and moral support for the rebels emanate from the Government of Liberia with the clear intention to destabilize Sierra Leone. We know for certain of the five camps in Liberia which are used to train rebels who are then sent across the border to fuel the rebellion, commit atrocities and retard our economic development programmes.

We also know that the large number of mercenaries who are actively engaged in the current offensive entered the territory of Sierra Leone from Liberia. Our natural resources, particularly diamonds, are handed over to President Taylor by the rebels, and this is the means by which the rebellion is financed and fuelled in Sierra Leone.

My Government is gratified that the deepening involvement of the Government of Liberia in the rebel activities in my country is at the present time being fully appreciated by the wider international community.

For some time we have been warning about this, but is only now when the involvement has greatly increased, with greater and destructive damages, that alarm is being expressed by many Governments.

As you are aware, I personally have done everything humanly possible to reach an understanding with President Charles Taylor so that he can leave my country and people in peace. Your own efforts, as Secretary-General at Abuja, and those of the Reverend Jesse Jackson, the Envoy of the President of the United States of America, are glaring examples. However, we cannot allow ourselves to be swayed, by denials and unworkable proposals about border surveillance and joint patrols, from realizing the enormous dangers ahead for all of us. There is grave risk that, should my Government respond in kind to President Taylor's continued activities, the resulting escalated conflict would

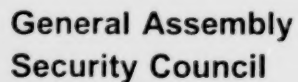
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certainly destabilize the subregion. This is why my Government urgently expects the Security Council, through you, to take urgent action to arrest this deteriorating security situation. The Security Council has shown determination to deal firmly with the rogue States in other regions of the world. Our subregion deserves no less.

Please be informed that my Government is prepared to leave no stone unturned to avoid a cataclysmic development in our subregion. That is why my Government has responded most favourably to all initiatives aimed at a speedy resolution of the situation in Sierra Leone. The recently concluded emergency meeting of the Committee of Six of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) made further suggestions about contacts between President Charles Taylor and myself.

Despite my great disappointment over President Charles Taylor's behaviour, I will not hesitate to give serious consideration to suggestions emanating from the Committee of Six of the ECOWAS countries.

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A/53/804  
S/1999/74  
25 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Fifty-third session  
Agenda item 164  
CAUSES OF CONFLICT AND THE PROMOTION  
OF DURABLE PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 25 January 1999 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania  
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of the Joint Communiqué of the Seventh Regional Summit on the Conflict in Burundi, signed at Arusha on 23 January 1999.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 164, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tuvako N. MANONGI  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Joint Communiqué of the Seventh Regional Summit on  
the Conflict in Burundi

At the invitation of President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of the Republic of Uganda and President Benjamin William Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania, Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, of the Arusha Initiative on the Burundi Peace Process, President Daniel Arop Moi of the Republic of Kenya; President Pasteur Bizimungu of the Republic of Rwanda; Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; Foreign Minister Hon. S. K. Walubita, representing President Frederick Chiluba of the Republic of Zambia; and Minister of State Hon. V. Mpoyo, representing President Laurent Kabila of the Democratic Republic of Congo, attended the Seventh Regional Summit on the Conflict in Burundi, held in Arusha on 23 January 1999.

Also participating in the Regional Summit were the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, and the facilitator of the Burundi peace process, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere.

The facilitator of the Burundi peace process, Mwalimu Nyerere, briefed the Regional Summit on the positive developments in his efforts to facilitate a negotiated solution to the Burundi conflict and, in particular, on the progress of the Burundi peace negotiations taking place in Arusha.

The Regional Summit was also briefed by the Burundi Head of State, Major Pierre Buyoya, on various measures taken in relation to the decisions of the preceding regional summits on the creation of an environment conducive to negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Burundi.

The Regional Summit reviewed the political situation in Burundi and the developments in the Burundi peace negotiations. It expressed its satisfaction over the positive progress achieved so far. In this regard, it decided to suspend all the remaining sanctions imposed by the countries of the Great Lakes region on Burundi. The decision was taken in the spirit of giving further impetus to the Burundi peace negotiations under the facilitation of Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere.

The Regional Summit called on all parties to sustain the momentum of the Burundi peace negotiations until the conclusion of a final peace accord which would guarantee the restoration of lasting peace, genuine democracy and security for all.

The countries of the region will monitor closely the rate of progress in the Burundi peace negotiations over the coming few months. In this regard, the Regional Summit decided that the suspension of sanctions would be subject to review, based on the progress made in the negotiations.

The Regional Summit commended the countries of the regions for their commitment and determination to work together for a peaceful and negotiated

resolution of the Burundi conflict as well as their firm support for and cooperation with the efforts of the facilitator in his endeavour.

The Regional Summit expressed its appreciation to the international community for its support to the Burundi peace process and urged it to continue with that support until the end of the process. The Regional Summit further urged the international community to be prepared to resume regular development assistance to Burundi as soon as a peace settlement has been reached at Arusha.

The Seventh Regional Summit expressed its appreciation to President Benjamin Mkapa, the people and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for hosting the Summit and for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded to the heads of delegation.

Arusha, 23 January 1999

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## Security Council

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28 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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Draft resolutionThe Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 19 January 1999 (S/1999/61) and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 8 January 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/22),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

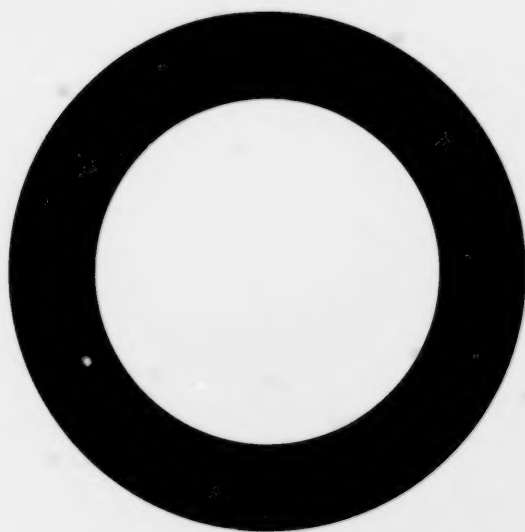
1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 July 1999;
2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;
4. Condemns all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;
5. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;



6. Encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

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26 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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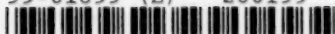
LETTER DATED 26 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF  
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED  
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to write to you in my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations and to express the Group's grave concern and outrage over the turn of events in Kosovo, in particular the cold-blooded massacre of 45 innocent Muslim civilians in the village of Racak on 15 January 1999, during the holy month of Ramadan.

The Islamic Group, viewing this tragic event as yet another indication of the ongoing Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, has adopted a statement, the text of which I enclose for your perusal (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for this communication and the enclosed statement to be circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Fahad Faleh A. AL-HAJRI  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar  
to the United Nations  
Chairman of the Islamic Group



Annex

Statement on the situation in Kosovo issued on 26 January 1999  
by the Islamic Group at the United Nations in New York

The Islamic Group at the United Nations is gravely concerned about the developments in Kosovo, in particular the cold-blooded and premeditated massacre of 45 innocent Muslim civilians on 15 January 1999 in the village of Racak, during the holy month of Ramadan.

The Islamic Group expresses deep shock and anger over the Racak massacre, which was reminiscent of the widespread crimes of genocide and ethnic cleansing witnessed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and strongly condemns the massacre of innocent civilians and the ongoing Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. The Islamic Group expresses its full solidarity with the people of Kosovo.

The Group:

- (a) Strongly condemns crimes against humanity being committed by the Serbian security forces in Kosovo;
- (b) Takes note of the statement by the President of the Security Council of 19 January 1999 (S/PRST/1999/2), which has been ignored by Belgrade;
- (c) Urges the Security Council to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the safety and security of all inhabitants of Kosovo, implementation by Belgrade of its undertakings and implementation of the demands of the Albanian leadership of Kosovo;
- (d) Notes, with grave concern, the failure of the Belgrade authorities to cooperate with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, a further indication of their continuing violation of international law, of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"), initialled at Dayton, United States of America;
- (e) Demands full cooperation by Belgrade with the investigations being conducted by the International Tribunal into the Racak massacre, as well as into other crimes against humanity being committed by Serbian forces, and in bringing the criminals to justice;
- (f) Also demands that Belgrade adhere to the need for the full protection of lives, and that it respect the rights and property of all inhabitants of Kosovo;
- (g) Further demands the cessation of all atrocities and crimes against humanity by the Serbian forces;
- (h) Further demands the withdrawal of all Serbian forces from Kosovo;

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(i) Urges the international community to extend every possible form of humanitarian assistance to the oppressed people of Kosovo;

(j) Urges a just, comprehensive and peaceful solution of the crisis through dialogue, which should include representatives of all national communities of Kosovo.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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ANNEX

Statement of the Islamic Group at the United Nations  
on the situation in Kosova

The Islamic Group at the United Nations is gravely concerned about the developments in Kosova, in particular the cold-blooded and premeditated massacre of 45 innocent Muslim civilians in the village of Racak during the holy month of Ramadan on 15 January 1999.

The Islamic Group expresses deep shock and anger over the Racak massacre, which was reminiscent of the widespread crimes of genocide and ethnic cleansing witnessed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and strongly condemns the massacre of innocent civilians and the ongoing Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing in Kosova. The Islamic Group expresses its full solidarity with the people of Kosova.

The Group:

i) Strongly condemns crimes against humanity being committed by the Serbian security forces in Kosova;

ii) Notes the Presidential Statement of the Security Council of 19 January 1999, which has been ignored by Belgrade;

iii) Urges the Security Council to take action under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter to ensure the safety and security of all inhabitants of Kosova, implementation by Belgrade of its undertakings, and implementation of the demands of the Albanian leadership of Kosova;

iv) Also notes, with grave concern, the failure of the Belgrade authorities to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, a further indication of their continuing violation of international law, the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and of the Dayton Peace Agreement;

v) Demands full cooperation by Belgrade with the investigations being conducted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia into the Racak massacre, as well as other crimes against humanity being committed by Serbian forces, and in bringing the criminals to justice;

vi) Demands that Belgrade adheres to the need for the full protection of lives, and that it respects the rights and properties of all inhabitants of Kosova;

vii) Demands the cessation of all atrocities and crimes against humanity by the Serbian forces;

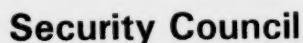
viii) Demands the withdrawal of all Serbian forces from Kosova;

ix) Urges the international community to extend every possible humanitarian assistance to the oppressed people of Kosova; and

x) Urges for a just, comprehensive and peaceful solution of the crisis through dialogue, which should include representatives of all national communities of Kosova.

New York, 26 January 1999

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S/1999/77  
27 January 1999  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND  
RUSSIAN

99-01960 (E) 270199

Annex

Statement on Kosovo issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Russian Federation and the Secretary of State of the  
United States of America, in Moscow, on 26 January 1999

Secretary Albright and Foreign Minister Ivanov expressed their preoccupation with the recent deterioration in the situation in Kosovo. They noted positively the outcome of the Contact Group Political Directors meeting in London on 22 January. The sides in Kosovo must work harder to achieve an interim political settlement providing substantial autonomy for Kosovo and should engage in meaningful intensive negotiations for that purpose. Such a settlement should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Russian Federation and the United States of America, backing the efforts of Ambassadors Christopher Hill and Wolfgang Patritsch, will continue to press the sides to agree on such a political settlement, and will collaborate in the Contact Group towards that end.

Secretary Albright and Foreign Minister Ivanov expressed their complete commitment to the unimpeded functioning of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Kosovo Verification Mission under the leadership of Ambassador William Walker. All attacks on and threats to the Mission must cease immediately. It is incumbent upon everyone in Kosovo to ensure the safety of the Mission and other international personnel. They call on the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the media to create a supportive atmosphere for the activities of the Mission and its Head. The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should facilitate the work of the Mission by fulfilling the Head of Mission's requests for adequate security arrangements and other measures to make fully effective the agreement between OSCE and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The United States and the Russian Federation firmly demand that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia comply fully with the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly with regard to police and military units, and its agreements with the OSCE and other international entities. They call on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to do so without delay.

The United States and the Russian Federation reiterate their indignation at the massacre of Kosovar Albanians in Racak, which cannot be justified. Those responsible must be brought to justice.

The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must give their full cooperation to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as required by resolutions of the Security Council. The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must conduct a full investigation of what happened at Racak with the participation of the Tribunal. Judge Louise Arbour and Tribunal investigators should be allowed to enter and work in Kosovo, to participate in the investigation of the massacre in Racak. The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should identify the officers operating in Racak at the

time of the massacre and suspend them until the results of the investigation become available.

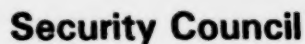
The United States and the Russian Federation urge the Kosovo Albanians to fulfil all their obligations and commitments. "Kosovo Liberation Army" provocations have contributed significantly to the renewed deep tensions in Kosovo. The United States and the Russian Federation condemn such provocations and demand they end immediately. Measures should be developed to discourage such activity whenever feasible, in the interest of ensuring full compliance with the commitments and obligations undertaken by the sides, including implementing the arms embargo under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Hostage-taking must cease. All hostages should be released. Secretary Albright and Foreign Minister Ivanov appreciated the work of the Kosovo Verification Mission in such situations. They called upon the Serbian authorities to carry out the commitments in their 11-point Statement of Principles of a Political Settlement of 13 October 1998, in particular to mitigate the sentences of persons detained in connection with the Kosovo conflict and to provide due process to all detainees. Such steps would contribute to easing tensions.

Recent escalated hostilities in Kosovo have displaced thousands more civilians. This has put at risk progress made since last year in averting a humanitarian catastrophe. The sides must avoid actions that affect the civilian population and must facilitate the work of international and non-governmental organizations providing humanitarian assistance. The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should provide all necessary facilities, including radio communication, to humanitarian organizations and remove impediments they have encountered.

Secretary Albright and Foreign Minister Ivanov decided to maintain close contacts on the matter of Kosovo in order to coordinate United States and Russian support for a resolution of the crisis.

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S/1999/78  
28 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

The Security Council,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 11 February 1999;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments in the implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO;

3. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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## Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/1999/79  
28 January 1999  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH  
AND RUSSIAN

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France, Germany, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of  
America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1187 (1998) of 30 July 1998, and the statement of its President of 25 November 1998 (S/PRST/1998/34),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1999 (S/1999/60),

Noting the letter of the President of Georgia to the President of the Security Council dated 22 January 1999 (S/1999/71, annex),

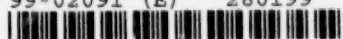
Deeply concerned at the continuing tense and unstable situation in the conflict zone and at the risk of resumed fighting,

Deeply concerned also at the continued deadlock in achieving a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Welcoming in this context the contribution that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force) have made to stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the working relationship between UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force has been good at all levels, and stressing the importance of continued close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

Recalling the conclusions of the Lisbon summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) (S/1997/57, annex) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Reaffirming the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, expressing its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement, and noting developments in the work of the United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia,



1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1999;
2. Expresses its concern at the failure of the parties to conclude, after bilateral contacts and the Athens meeting of 16-18 October 1998 on confidence-building measures, agreements on security and the non-use of force, the return of refugees and displaced persons and economic reconstruction, and urges the parties to resume bilateral negotiations to this end;
3. Demands that both sides widen their commitment to the United Nations-led peace process, continue to seek and engage in dialogue, expand their contacts at all levels and display without delay the necessary will to achieve substantial results on the key issues of the negotiations, and underlines the necessity for the parties to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, which fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders;
4. Emphasizes, in this context, that the readiness and ability of the international community to assist the parties depend on their political will to resolve the conflict through dialogue and mutual accommodation and on their acting in good faith to implement promptly concrete measures towards bringing about a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict;
5. Strongly supports the sustained efforts made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the OSCE to prevent hostilities and to give a new impetus to the negotiations within the United Nations-led peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, and welcomes, in this context, the intention of the Secretary-General to propose a strengthening of the civilian component of UNOMIG;
6. Demands that both sides observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I) and all their obligations to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only, and calls upon them to display greater resolve and willingness to make the Joint Investigation Group functional;
7. Expresses its continuing concern at the situation of refugees and displaced persons, resulting most recently from the hostilities of May 1998, reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the imprescriptible right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 on the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), and calls upon the parties to address this issue urgently by agreeing and implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of those who exercise their unconditional right to return;
8. Welcomes, in this context, the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate, as a first step, the safe return of

refugees and displaced persons to the Gali region, and calls upon the parties to resume and intensify their bilateral dialogue to this end;

9. Condemns the activities by armed groups, including the continued laying of mines, which endanger the civilian population, impede the work of the humanitarian organizations and seriously delay the normalization of the situation in the Gali region, and deplores the lack of serious efforts made by the parties to bring an end to those activities;

10. Reiterates its demand that both sides take immediate and determined measures to put a stop to such acts and ensure that the security environment of all international personnel improves significantly, and welcomes the first steps taken in this regard;

11. Reiterates also its deep concern regarding the security of UNOMIG, welcomes the implementation of measures in this regard and requests the Secretary-General to keep the security of UNOMIG under constant review;

12. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 1999, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report after three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia;

14. Expresses its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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General Assembly  
Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/53/808  
S/1999/80  
27 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Fifty-third session  
Agenda item 62  
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 26 January 1999 from the Permanent Representative of  
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 26 January 1999, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Volkan VURAL  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 26 January 1999 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer  
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 16 and 18 December 1998 and 13 January 1999 (A/53/761-S/1998/1189, A/53/765-S/1998/1209 and A/53/798-S/1999/57, respectively), addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contain allegations of "violations of the airspace of the Republic and of the flight information region of Nicosia".

I would like to recall that similar charges on so-called "airspace and FIR violations" were rejected in toto in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 14 December 1998 (A/53/749-S/1998/1171). Suffice it to say that flights within the sovereign airspace and flight information region of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State over which the usurper Greek Cypriot regime in the South has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever.

As expressed previously, through such allegations, the Greek Cypriot side aims to provide a smokescreen for its policy of escalation and tension on the island, which is being carried out within the framework of the Joint Military Doctrine with Greece. Noteworthy in this context has been the political storm that has engulfed South Cyprus over the disclosure made by Mr. Andonis Karas, a Greek Cypriot Member of Parliament, regarding large-scale arms transfers from Greece to South Cyprus. Mr. Karas, who holds the Vice-Chairmanship of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives Defence Committee, was faced with a storm of protests after reports appeared in the Greek Cypriot press quoting him as having stated that "lately Greece has been sending sophisticated weaponry valued at hundreds of millions of dollars to South Cyprus, including tanks operated by Greek personnel" (Greek Cypriot dailies Fileleftheros and Simerini of 8 January 1999).

There is no doubt that the Greek Cypriot administration will continue to pursue a reckless policy of escalation until such time as interested third parties strongly urge that administration to stop militarizing the Cyprus issue and instead seek a political settlement of the dispute in the light of the existing realities on the island.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ Plümer  
Representative  
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/1999/81  
27 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 26 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the English translation of two notes verbales, dated 24 and 25 November 1998, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hadi NEJAD HOSSEINIAN  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative



Annex I

Note verbale dated 24 November 1998 from the Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the  
Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

Relevant Iranian authorities have reported that on 9 September 1998, at 0130 hours, an Iraqi military boat fired at an Iranian motorboat in Shat Al-Arab at geographic coordinates 45600-49500, map 1/50000, and immediately escaped the scene.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses objection to such acts and requests that the Government of the Republic of Iraq take the necessary measures to prevent the continuation and recurrence of such acts, which contravene the principle of good-neighbourly relations, international law and the Agreement of 6 January 1991.

Annex II

Note verbale dated 25 November 1998 from the Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the  
Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

Based on the report of the relevant Iranian authorities, on 27 July 1998, at 1530 hours, an Iraqi military boat with two armed occupants intercepted a fishing boat belonging to an Iranian national, Mr. Abdul-Hossein Khazirai, in Shat Al-Arab, in the Arvand Kenar area, across from the port of Faw. They stole the boat and looted all the owner's personal belongings.

While expressing strong objection to such acts, which contravene the principles of good-neighbourly relations and the equal sovereignty of the two countries over Shat Al-Arab and gravely violate the Agreement of 6 January 1991, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expects that the Government of the Republic of Iraq, with a due understanding of the mutual interests in that waterway, will take the necessary measures to restore safety and security of shipping in Shat Al-Arab.

Obviously, the continuation and recurrence of such irresponsible acts can seriously impair the process of normalization of relations between the two countries.

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/1999/82  
28 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the letter of  
Dr. Kamal Kharrazi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of  
Iran, addressed to you (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated  
as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hadi NEJAD HOSSEINIAN  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative



Annex

Letter dated 27 January 1999 from the Minister for Foreign  
Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the  
Secretary-General

I would like to draw your attention to the recent incidents in the southern part of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which gravely concern my Government. As you may know, on Monday morning, 25 January 1999, an American air-to-surface missile hit the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in an area near the Iranian city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province. The incident was preceded by another one when, on 17 December 1998 and during the first round of recent military operations of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland against Iraq, the Iranian city of Khorramshahr was hit by American missiles three times.

Repetition of similar incidents within a short period of time and in the same area would render it difficult to accept the claim that mistake or miscalculation lay at the origin of the incidents. In any event, it presents a serious threat to life and certain activities in this region, hampering its long-awaited return to normalcy.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while condemning any infringement of its territorial integrity and national sovereignty, holds the American Government directly responsible for the entirety of the damages caused by the missiles. It further warns the perpetrators that such incidents will negatively affect peace and security in the whole region.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran further expects you to take appropriate measures in preventing the recurrence of such incidents.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/83  
28 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

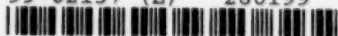
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LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF UGANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Joint Communiqué of the Seventh Regional Summit on the Conflict in Burundi (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Prof. SEMAKULA KIWANUKA  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of Uganda  
to the United Nations



Annex

Joint Communiqué of the Seventh Regional Summit on  
the Conflict in Burundi issued on 23 January 1999

1. At the invitation of President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of the Republic of Uganda and President Benjamin William Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Arusha Initiative on the Burundi peace process, respectively, President Daniel Arap Moi of the Republic of Kenya; President Pasteur Bizimungu of the Republic of Rwanda; Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; Minister for Foreign Affairs S. K. Walubita, representing President Frederick Chiluba of the Republic of Zambia; and Minister of State V. Mpyo, representing President Laurent Kabila of the Democratic Republic of Congo, attended the Seventh Regional Summit on the Conflict in Burundi, held at Arusha on 23 January 1999.
2. Also participating in the Regional Summit were the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, and the Facilitator of the Burundi peace process, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere.
3. The Facilitator of the Burundi peace process, Mwalimu Nyerere, briefed the Regional Summit on the positive developments in his efforts to facilitate a negotiated solution to the Burundi conflict and, in particular, on the progress in the Burundi peace negotiations taking place in Arusha.
4. The Regional Summit was also briefed by the Head of State of Burundi, Major Pierre Buyoya, on various measures taken in relation to the decisions of the preceding Regional Summits on the creation of an environment conducive to negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Burundi.
5. The Regional Summit reviewed the political situation in Burundi and the developments in the Burundi peace negotiations. It expressed its satisfaction over the positive progress achieved so far. In this regard, it decided to suspend all the remaining sanctions imposed by the countries of the Great Lakes region on Burundi. The decision has been taken in the spirit of giving further impetus to the Burundi peace negotiations under the guidance of Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere.
6. The Regional Summit called on all parties to sustain the momentum of the Burundi peace negotiations until the conclusion of a final peace accord that would guarantee the restoration of lasting peace, genuine democracy and security for all.
7. The countries of the region will closely monitor the rate of progress in the Burundi peace negotiations over the coming few months. In this regard, the Regional Summit decided that the suspension of sanctions will be subject to review based on the progress made in the negotiations.
8. The Regional Summit commended the countries of the region for their commitment and determination to work together for a peaceful and negotiated

resolution of the Burundi conflict as well as for their firm support for and cooperation with the efforts of the Facilitator in his endeavour.

9. The Regional Summit expressed its appreciation to the international community for its support to the Burundi peace process and urged it to continue that support until the end of the process. The Regional Summit further urged the international community to be prepared to resume regular development assistance to Burundi as soon as a peace settlement has been reached at Arusha.

10. The Seventh Regional Summit expressed its appreciation to President Benjamin Mkapa, the people and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for hosting the Summit and for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded to the Heads of delegations.

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## Security Council

Distr.  
GENERALS/1999/84  
28 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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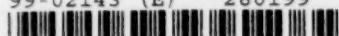
LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.  
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am writing to present the position of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the issues raised in the letter of the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, published as a document of the Security Council (S/1999/42) on 15 January 1999.

For the purpose of acquainting you with the situation that is at issue, let me bring to your attention the relevant facts. By its note of 21 December 1998 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the intention of the Republic of Croatia to temporarily open the border crossings at Debeli Brijeg (Yugoslavia) and Konfin (Croatia) from 23 December 1998 until the Orthodox New Year (14 January 1999).

In reply, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia sent a note to the Embassy of the Republic of Croatia, in Belgrade, informing the Embassy that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is opposed to a unilateral opening of any border crossing for the reason that opening border crossings between neighbouring countries presumes the existence of a joint agreement designating the location and regime of such crossings. As no such agreement has been concluded between the two countries with respect to Sector South, there is no legal possibility of opening the land border crossing between them.

By its note of 20 January 1999, the Embassy of the Republic of Croatia in Belgrade proposed that the Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Designating Border Crossings be amended by an exchange of diplomatic notes so as to allow for the opening of border crossings in Sector South. The Embassy of the Republic of Croatia in Belgrade, in the same note, indicated that it would continue to keep open the temporarily opened border crossings. In that connection, a protest was lodged with the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Croatia in Belgrade on 22 January 1999.



Irrespective of the motivation behind the letter of the Permanent Representative of Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers the unilateral decision of the Republic of Croatia to be unnecessary and harmful, while the request for its circulation as a document of the Security Council is viewed as a vehicle to exercise pressure in the ongoing negotiations and to achieve a solution which suits the interests of the Republic of Croatia alone. This all the more so as the negotiations between the two countries will certainly include the question of border crossings, so that unilateral action can only aggravate the overall atmosphere in the relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continues to believe that the opening of border crossings on land is a subject for negotiation and to be resolved by a bilateral agreement, i.e. of the amendment of the Agreement between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia on Designating Border Crossings of 15 September 1997 in this particular case. I want to point out that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not opposed to the creation of conditions for a free flow of people, goods and ideas, but the attempt of the Republic of Croatia to open two border crossings, one of which is located on disputed territory, is tantamount to prejudging the solution of the disputed question of Prevlaka and the outcome of the negotiations which are under way. This is the reason why the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has rejected the proposal of the Republic of Croatia.

I would be very grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/1999/85  
28 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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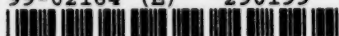
LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
BELARUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus following the air strikes by the Air Force of the United States of America directed against the territory of Iraq on 25 January 1999.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alyaksandr SYCHOV  
Ambassador

Permanent Representative of the  
Republic of Belarus to the United Nations



Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus expresses deep concern in connection with the air strikes by the United States of America on facilities in the area of Basra in Iraq which claimed innocent victims.

The systematic and provocative use by the United States of America of military force against a sovereign State without appropriate sanctions by the Security Council constitutes a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations. Civilian casualties are the natural outcome of such a policy.

The Republic of Belarus reaffirms its position regarding the need to cease military strikes against Iraq at once and urgently to seek a solution to the Iraqi crisis through diplomatic means within the framework of the Security Council on the basis of strict compliance by all sides with its decisions.

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/1999/86  
28 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.  
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ZAMBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia on 27 January 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Humphrey B. KUNDA  
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.



Annex

Press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Republic of Zambia on 27 January 1999

The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to confirm that on 14 January 1999, it received a letter from the Government of Angola in which the latter alleged that it has in its possession "credible information" confirming substantial involvement of the Zambian authorities in the logistic and military support sent to Dr. Savimbi inside Angola to perpetuate the war and the suffering of the Angolan people.

In accordance with normal diplomatic practice, on 18 January 1999, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia summoned the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Angola in order for him to explain his Government's serious allegations. The Chargé d'affaires was further asked to convey to his Government the request of the Government of the Republic of Zambia to make available the information implicating Zambia which the Angolan authorities say they have in their possession so that such information could be investigated.

Since then, no response has been received from the Government of Angola. Therefore, on 26 January 1999, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs again summoned the Chargé d'affaires of Angola to seek some indication of when the information in question could be given to us. The Chargé d'affaires reported that he had not received any response although he had conveyed the message to his Government on several occasions.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state that similar allegations have been made in the past by the Government of Angola. During the course of 1998, persistent accusations by Angola against Zambia led the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to separately carry out verification missions to the areas where the Government of Angola alleged that Zambia was transporting arms to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Both organizations, however, cleared Zambia of the allegations. In addition to the United Nations and OAU missions, numerous Angola/Zambia Joint Inspection Team verification missions have been undertaken in the past year. These have also found no evidence to implicate Zambia.

However, the Government of the Republic of Zambia has noted that while awaiting evidence about the latest allegations, the Government of Angola has decided to issue a press release naming Zambia, Uganda, Rwanda, Togo, Burkina Faso and "some individuals of South Africa's former regime", as supporting Dr. Savimbi in rearming. The Government of Angola has further threatened "to wage a war without truce against Dr. Savimbi and his co-religionists".

The Government of the Republic of Zambia is not only disappointed at these allegations, but considers it unfortunate that the Government of Angola has not brought up the issue within the bilateral frameworks which have been established by the two countries for such purposes, or through the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security of the Southern Africa Development Community, which is the relevant subregional framework. In the absence of the "credible information

that confirms Zambia's involvement", the Government of the Republic of Zambia has no reason to believe the existence or credibility of the said information. In this regard, the Government of the Republic of Zambia calls upon:

(a) The Government of Angola to provide this "credible information" in the spirit of good neighbourliness and peace in the subregion;

(b) The international community, including the United Nations as custodian of international peace and security, and the OAU, to send independent monitors to thoroughly investigate these allegations.

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## Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/1999/87  
28 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS  
OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 25 January 1999 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations stating that Mr. Konstantin K. Dolgov has been appointed alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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## Security Council

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION  
CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1215 (1998) of 17 December 1998, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 31 January 1999. The Council also requested me to report to it on the progress of the implementation of the Settlement Plan for Western Sahara (S/21360 and S/22464 and Corr.1) and the agreements reached between the parties, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y del Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO), under the auspices of my Personal Envoy, James A. Baker III (S/1997/742, annexes I to III). The present report covers developments since my previous report to the Council, dated 11 December 1998 (S/1998/1160).

## II. DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

A. Consultations with the parties

2. As indicated in my previous report, the Frente POLISARIO formally accepted the package of measures which I had proposed with a view to accelerating the referendum process. For its part, the Government of Morocco expressed concerns and sought clarifications about certain key provisions of the package described in paragraph 2 of that report. MINURSO's mandate was therefore extended to allow for further consultations, in the hope that the various draft protocols, which detailed the measures to be taken, would be finalized with the parties as soon as possible, without undermining the integrity of the package.

3. These consultations between the United Nations and the Moroccan authorities began in late December 1998, intensified by mid-January 1999 and are still continuing in Rabat and New York. As described in paragraph 9 of my previous report, on 20 November 1998, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Abdellatif Filali, transmitted to me a memorandum which contained his Government's formal response to the draft protocols and confirmed the queries and concerns of the Moroccan authorities regarding several key elements of the proposed package. In a reply to Minister Filali dated 13 January 1999, I sought

to address those concerns and to provide clarification of all the points raised in the memorandum. I also indicated that my Special Representative, Charles F. Dunbar, the Chairman of the Identification Commission, Robin Kinloch, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) would remain in close contact with the two parties in order to finalize the various draft protocols as soon as possible.

4. Accordingly, following a meeting with the Moroccan Minister of the Interior, Driss Basri, held at Rabat on 18 January 1999, my Special Representative and the Chairman of the Identification Commission, on 21 January, began a series of daily consultations with a Moroccan delegation to discuss the draft protocols on voter identification and on the appeals procedures contained in the package of measures. During these meetings, held at Rabat until 25 January, MINURSO provided extensive clarifications on the measures detailed in the above documents to the Moroccan delegation, and the delegation advised my Special Representative that the Moroccan Government would require some days to study these clarifications. The Moroccan delegation indicated that, in the light of MINURSO's clarifications, its Government intended to propose, in writing, specific amendments to the texts of the protocols, which it believed would enable it to accept the package of measures. It would be MINURSO's intention to comment on Morocco's proposed amendments and to inform the Frente POLISARIO of the outcome of these discussions.

5. As a result of the current period of operational inactivity, and pending the completion of the above consultations, the contracts of 50 Identification Commission personnel were not renewed when they expired on 31 December 1998. Twelve other Commission staff were reassigned to administrative functions in MINURSO. The remaining Commission personnel are sufficient to undertake the necessary preparatory work for the resumption of identification activities and the start of the appeals process. The additional personnel that would then be needed to conduct the identification and appeals operations will be re-hired or recruited as soon as it is determined when these activities may begin.

#### B. Military aspects

6. As at 26 January 1999, the strength of the military component of MINURSO stood at 316 all ranks (see annex), including 60 members of the engineering support unit from Pakistan. Under the command of Major General Bernd S. Lubenik (Austria), the MINURSO military component continues to monitor the ceasefire between the Royal Moroccan Army and the Frente POLISARIO forces, which came into effect on 6 September 1991. The MINURSO area of responsibility remains calm and there have been no indications that either side intends to resume hostilities.

7. During the reporting period, the MINURSO engineering support unit from Pakistan completed its redeployment to Laayoune, with the cooperation and logistical support of the Moroccan armed forces. On 11 January 1999, the Moroccan Government informed MINURSO that all communications equipment belonging to the engineering support unit would be released from customs. As envisaged in my previous report (S/1998/1160), the unit commenced repatriation on 22 January and is scheduled to complete this process by the first week of February. It is my intention to retain two Pakistani officers with the Mission, with the status

of military observers, to continue to provide the necessary technical guidance and expertise on matters related to mines and unexploded ordnance. Should the Security Council concur, the authorized strength of MINURSO military observers would thus be increased from 203 to 205.

8. To reduce the threat presented by the large number of unexploded ordnance, MINURSO recently proposed that both parties start a pilot project to destroy all known and marked unexploded ordnance. This would also facilitate future mine-clearance tasks, but should not be considered as a substitute for the necessary deployment of a demining unit, in due course, to complete various Mission mine-clearance tasks, including those related to the repatriation programme. MINURSO has initiated consultations with the parties in this regard.

9. In its resolution 1215 (1998), the Security Council urged the Government of Morocco to conclude a status-of-forces agreement with the United Nations as an indispensable condition for the full and timely deployment of MINURSO's formed military units. As was reported to the Security Council in December 1998 (S/1998/1160), the Moroccan authorities had indicated to the United Nations that they were finalizing their reply to the Secretariat comments on their response of 27 August 1998 to the draft status-of-forces agreement. In order to provide further clarification concerning certain provisions of the agreement and to assist in bringing about its prompt signature, a United Nations legal officer, accompanied by MINURSO representatives, held extensive discussions with the Moroccan authorities at Rabat from 10 to 16 January 1999. Further consultations on the draft agreement were held between the Secretariat and the Government of Morocco at Headquarters. As a result, all issues but one were settled. I am hopeful that this last pending issue will be resolved shortly.

#### C. Civilian police aspects

10. The strength of the civilian police component of MINURSO stands at 26, of an authorized establishment of 81 officers, under the command of the Acting Commissioner, Assistant Commandant Sunil Roy (India). The civilian police component continues to perform security duties, guarding the Identification Commission files at Laayoune and Tindouf and working with representatives of UNHCR in Laayoune on repatriation logistics.

#### D. Preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees

11. During the reporting period, UNHCR continued with its preparatory activities, in particular in the Tindouf camps in Algeria. The water development surveys were completed and a plan was finalized for an exploratory drilling programme in the Territory. The selection of implementing partners is under way for this purpose. UNHCR also completed the construction of its operational base near the Tindouf refugee camps and the enlargement of its Tindouf field office.

12. As was communicated by the Frente POLISARIO to my Special Representative and indicated in my previous report (S/1998/1160), the resumption of the

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pre-registration exercise in the two remaining camps in Tindouf continues to be subject to the implementation of the other measures in the package of proposals. UNHCR hopes that the pre-registration in the camps can be resumed, thus enabling it to complete its preparatory work. Meanwhile, UNHCR maintains an active presence in the Tindouf refugee camps in order to better understand the needs of the refugees and to promote confidence-building, for which it continues to receive the required cooperation from the Frente POLISARIO.

13. At the same time, UNHCR met with a high-level Moroccan delegation in Geneva, on 7 and 8 January 1999. During the discussions, the Moroccan delegation confirmed its Government's decision to formalize the presence of UNHCR in the Territory, to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under its mandate and to implement its plan of action as provided for in the United Nations Settlement Plan. The Moroccan delegation and UNHCR also held preliminary discussions on the draft protocol for the repatriation of refugees which, as indicated in my previous report, was submitted by the United Nations to Morocco, the Frente POLISARIO, Algeria and Mauritania early in November 1998. It was agreed that the Moroccan Government and UNHCR would discuss the protocol in detail in a working group at a later stage. In this connection, UNHCR wrote to the Moroccan authorities on 11 January that it is ready to discuss the protocol once this working group is established by the authorities in Rabat. Meanwhile, on 12 January, the Frente POLISARIO and the Government of Algeria submitted to the Secretariat their respective proposals for amendments to that draft protocol.

14. In a letter to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees dated 18 January 1999, the Moroccan Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation confirmed his Government's decision regarding the effective formalization of UNHCR's presence. Subsequently, preliminary discussions were held between UNHCR and the Moroccan authorities in Rabat on 22 and 23 January, during which the administrative modalities regarding UNHCR's presence in Laayoune were confirmed. The discussions also focused on the technical aspect of UNHCR's plan of action for its preparatory activities and two Moroccan counterparts were assigned to work with UNHCR. UNHCR expects to begin substantial discussions with the Moroccan authorities as early as possible and hopes to commence its preparatory activities for the repatriation and reintegration of Saharan refugees in the Territory, including confidence-building, infrastructure and logistics development planning, once a joint technical committee is established to discuss the implementation of these activities and to undertake a joint reconnaissance visit to the Territory.

### III. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

15. As indicated in my previous report to the Security Council, the General Assembly, by its resolution 53/18 of 2 November 1998, appropriated an additional amount of \$37.3 million gross, equivalent to some \$4.7 million gross per month, for the maintenance of MINURSO for the period from 1 November 1998 to 30 June 1999. Therefore, should the Council decide to extend the mandate of MINURSO, as recommended in paragraph 21 below, the cost of maintaining the Mission during the extension period would be within the monthly rate approved by the General Assembly.

16. As at 27 January 1999, unpaid assessed contributions to the MINURSO special account amounted to \$65.1 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to \$1,675.5 million.

#### IV. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

17. I note the decision of the Government of Morocco to engage in detailed discussions with my Special Representative and the Chairman of the Identification Commission on the voter identification and appeals protocols, which are part of the package of measures presented by the United Nations to the parties in October 1998. Extensive clarifications on these documents requested by the Government of Morocco were promptly submitted by the United Nations. The Government of Morocco has indicated that it needs to study these clarifications for a few days. I expect that the Government of Morocco will then be in a position to present to my Special Representative the specific changes which it has said it wishes to propose to the texts of the voter identification and appeals protocols. Such changes should not affect the balance and spirit of the package of measures and should permit the identification and appeals operations to be implemented, as far as practicable, within the time-frame envisaged in the package. Assuming that these conditions are met, it is my hope that the current consultations can lead to a prompt resumption of identification and to the initiation of the appeals process.

18. I welcome the decision of the Government of Morocco to formalize the status of UNHCR in the Territory. It is imperative that the preparatory work for the return of the refugees eligible to vote in the referendum, together with their immediate families, begin as soon as possible. Given the importance of this activity, and although the Frente POLISARIO has taken the position that all measures in the package should come into effect at once, I believe that the pre-registration operation in the Tindouf camps should be allowed to resume.

19. The refugee repatriation protocol is an essential guide to the work of the parties, in cooperation with UNHCR and MINURSO, in bringing the refugees back to the Territory. I call upon the Government of Morocco to begin without delay discussions with UNHCR on the draft protocol. For its part, the United Nations will respond promptly to the comments on the protocol submitted by the Frente POLISARIO and the Government of Algeria.

20. The Government of Morocco has now decided to proceed with the signature of the status-of-forces agreement concerning MINURSO. This decision will not only permit the orderly deployment, at an appropriate time, of the resources needed to carry out the Settlement Plan, but will also facilitate the day-to-day conduct of MINURSO's operations.

21. In the light of the foregoing, I recommend that the mandate of MINURSO be extended for four weeks, until 28 February 1999, in the expectation that the discussions now under way will lead to a full and detailed agreement on the identification, appeals and repatriation planning activities, as well as on the implementation calendar, and that it will thus be possible to promptly reactivate the referendum process and to move forward towards the transition period. Given the ongoing nature of these discussions and the urgency of

resuming voter identification, beginning the appeals process and completing both, as far as practicable, within the time-frame presented in October 1998, I shall keep the Security Council informed of the progress of these discussions, to enable it to authorize, if appropriate, the deployment of the additional human and other resources which may be required. However, should the prospects for putting the package of measures into effect remain elusive at the time of submission of my next report, it would be my intention to ask my Personal Envoy to reassess the situation and the viability of the mandate of MINURSO.

Annex

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara:  
contributions as at 26 January 1999

|                          | Military<br>Observers | Staff<br>Officers | Troops | Civilian Police<br>Observers | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------|
| Argentina                | 1                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 1     |
| Austria                  | 5                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 5*    |
| Bangladesh               | 6                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 6     |
| Canada                   | -                     | -                 | -      | 2                            | 2     |
| China                    | 16                    | -                 | -      | -                            | 16    |
| Egypt                    | 18                    | -                 | -      | 1                            | 19    |
| El Salvador              | 2                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 2     |
| France                   | 25                    | -                 | -      | -                            | 25    |
| Ghana                    | 6                     | -                 | 7      | 1                            | 14    |
| Greece                   | -                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 0     |
| Guinea                   | 3                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 3     |
| Honduras                 | 12                    | -                 | -      | -                            | 12    |
| Ireland                  | 8                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 8     |
| India                    | -                     | -                 | -      | 10                           | 10    |
| Italy                    | 5                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 5     |
| Kenya                    | 8                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 8     |
| Malaysia                 | 13                    | -                 | -      | -                            | 13    |
| Nigeria                  | 3                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 3     |
| Norway                   | -                     | -                 | -      | 2                            | 2     |
| Pakistan**               | 5                     | 6                 | 60     | 9                            | 80    |
| Poland                   | 3                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 3     |
| Portugal                 | 2                     | -                 | -      | 1                            | 3     |
| Republic of Korea        | -                     | -                 | 20     | -                            | 20    |
| Russian Federation       | 25                    | -                 | -      | -                            | 25    |
| Sweden                   | -                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 0     |
| Uruguay                  | 13                    | -                 | -      | -                            | 13    |
| United States of America | 15                    | -                 | -      | -                            | 15    |
| Venezuela                | 3                     | -                 | -      | -                            | 3     |
| Total                    | 197                   | 6                 | 87     | 26                           | 316   |

\* In addition to the Force Commander.

\*\* All members of the engineering support unit from Pakistan will be repatriated by 2 February 1999.

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LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
UGANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the Joint Communiqué of the East African Heads of State Summit, which took place at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania on 22 January 1999 (see annex). The Summit was a significant milestone in African regional cooperation.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Prof. SEMAKULA KIWANUKA  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of Uganda  
to the United Nations

Annex

Joint Communiqué of the East African Heads  
of State Summit

1. The Heads of State of the three East African Co-operation Member States, their Excellencies Presidents Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi of the Republic of Kenya, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of the Republic of Uganda and Benjamin William Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania, met in Arusha on 22 January 1999, to review the progress in the East African co-operation since their last Summit meeting on 28 April 1997.
2. The Heads of State met in a warm and cordial atmosphere under the Chairmanship of H.E. President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi. They discussed bilateral and Regional, Continental and International issues of common interest with regard to the East African Co-operation. They noted with appreciation the progress being made by the Commission in implementing co-operation programmes and activities.
3. Since the last Summit meeting in April 1997, progress has been made in various areas, including the following:
  - i. Harmonization of policies leading to the establishment of a single market and investment area in East Africa:
    - Implementation of 80% COMESA Preferential Tariff reduction by the three Member States;
    - Decision to adopt zero Tariff rates with effect from 1 July 1999, on all products excluding an agreed list of products to be subjected to a maximum 10% surcharge for the purpose of protection of infant industries and public revenue; and the removal of the Non-Tariff barriers;
    - Agreement on a macro-economic framework for convergence;
    - Decision to harmonize the policies of the three securities authorities with regard to trading practices in the three stock exchanges and a programme for the cross-listing of stocks.

- ii **DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE:**
    - Initiation of measures to mobilize funds for implementation of the East African road network project.
    - Progress in the development of an East African energy master plan;
    - Tripartite agreement on road transport; and
    - Tripartite agreement on inland waterways transport.
  - iii **SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT:**
    - Progress in the development of an East African research and development strategy;
    - Progress in the revitalization of institutional co-operation among the Universities of East Africa through the Inter-University Council for East Africa.
  - iv **POLITICAL CO-OPERATION:**
    - Memorandum of understanding on foreign policy co-ordination.
4. The Heads of state directed the Commission to follow up the implementation process in all areas of co-operation.
  5. The Heads of State noted the progress being made in the negotiation of the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community and the participation of the East African people in the treaty-making process. They directed the Commission to complete the remaining stages of the Treaty-making process in time for signing of the Treaty on schedule, by 30 July 1999.
  6. The Heads of State reviewed the initiatives being taken towards the management of the Lake Victoria basin and its resources. They directed the Commission to work out an appropriate institutional arrangement for the overall management and rational utilization of the shared resources of Lake Victoria. They noted the progress being made in the control of the water hyacinth at national and regional levels and directed the Commission to expedite the process of eradication of the menace.
  7. The Heads of State noted the progress being made with regard to the private sector development and welcomed the proposal to hold a regional conference on the private sector in October 1999, to be followed by an international investors Conference for East Africa in February 2000.

8. The Heads of State exchanged views on regional issues, including the issue of terrorism, particularly on the terrorist bomb blasts in Nairobi and Dar Es Salaam on 7 August 1998 and directed the Commission to set up mechanism at regional level to prevent recurrence of similar incidents.
9. The Heads of State reviewed the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo and reiterated their call for peaceful resolution of the conflict in accordance with their Nairobi Communique of 18 October 1998.
10. The Heads of State re-affirmed their commitment to the ideals of the East African Co-operation, which include, among others, regional unity, peace, stability, sustainable and balanced growth and equitable development of the partner States.
11. The Heads of State noted with appreciation the steady progress made towards regional integration and commended the Commission and the Secretariat for discharging their duties and responsibilities effectively.
12. Their Excellencies Presidents Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi of Kenya and Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda thanked their host, His Excellency President Benjamin William Mkapa and the people of Tanzania, for the cordial, warm reception and hospitality extended to them and their respective delegations during their stay in Arusha.

**DONE AT ARUSHA, THIS 22<sup>ND</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 1999.**

*Sgd.*

H.E. DANIEL TOROITICH ARAP MOI  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
KENYA

H.E. BENJAMIN WILLIAM MKAPA  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC  
OF TANZANIA

H.E. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
UGANDA

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## Security Council

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### Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998,

Expressing grave concern over the risk of armed conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the escalating arms build-up along the common border between the two countries,

Noting that armed conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea would have a devastating effect on the peoples of the two countries and the region as a whole,

Recognizing that the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of both the Ethiopian and Eritrean Governments during the last eight years have given hope to the rest of the continent, all of which would be put at risk by armed conflict,

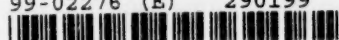
Commending the efforts of concerned countries and regional bodies aimed at facilitating a peaceful solution to the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea,

1. Expresses its strong support for the mediation efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and for the Framework Agreement as approved by the Central Organ Summit of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution on 17 December 1998 (S/1998/1223, annex), and affirms that the OAU Framework Agreement provides the best hope for peace between the two parties;

2. Endorses the decision by the Secretary-General to send his Special Envoy for Africa to the region in support of OAU efforts;

3. Stresses that it is of primary importance that the OAU Framework Agreement be accepted, and calls for cooperation with the OAU and full implementation of the Framework Agreement without delay;

4. Welcomes the acceptance by Ethiopia of the OAU Framework Agreement;



5. Welcomes Eritrea's engagement with the OAU process, notes the fact that the OAU has responded to Eritrea's request for clarifications of the Framework Agreement and, in this regard, strongly urges Eritrea to accept the Framework Agreement as the basis for a peaceful resolution of the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea without delay;

6. Calls on both parties to work for a reduction in tensions by adopting policies leading to the restoration of confidence between the Governments and peoples of Ethiopia and Eritrea, including urgent measures to improve the humanitarian situation and respect for human rights;

7. Strongly urges Ethiopia and Eritrea to maintain their commitment to a peaceful resolution of the border dispute and calls upon them in the strongest terms to exercise maximum restraint and to refrain from taking any military action;

8. Welcomes the Secretary-General's continued engagement in support of the OAU peace process;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the current political situation in Haiti issued on 26 January 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dieter KASTRUP  
Permanent Representative of Germany  
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the current political situation in Haiti, issued on  
26 January 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union

The European Union deplores the current political and constitutional crisis in Haiti. It considers dialogue between the President of the Republic and the political forces concerned to be essential if democracy is to evolve in Haiti.

The European Union feels that a lasting solution to the crisis can only come about through elections conducted in a free, honest and open atmosphere. The European Union believes that preparing for such elections and establishing a new Electoral Council is a task that must involve all the political forces concerned, as the President of the Republic has pointed out.

The European Union would emphasize that its strong commitment - and that of its member States - to Haiti since the end of 1994 is based on the wish to see that country returned to democracy. The responsibility for consolidating democracy in the country falls to the President, the Government and the Parliament in their capacity as representatives of the Haitian people. At the same time, that consolidation is the major criterion in relations between the European Union and the Republic of Haiti.

The European Union calls upon all concerned to embark on a political dialogue in order to establish a new Electoral Council with a view to organizing elections as soon as possible. The European Union states again its readiness to assist in preparing these elections, its aim being to offer electors the widest possible choice of political opinions and candidates and to encourage everyone to participate.

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